

COMMISSIONER WATSON MUST EXPLAIN HIS OFFICIAL ACTS

THE WEATHER REPORT:
TULSA, Feb. 8.—Temperature:
Maximum, 53; minimum, 26; south
winds and clear.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Oklahoma: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday;
not much change in temperature.

TULSA

DAILY

WORLD

Want a fine house? There is
a well placed listed for sale
and its price right—Read
the Want Ads on Classified
Page—It's there.

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TULSA, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.

TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

DESPITE FIGHT OF DEMOCRATS PROBE IS SURE

Minority Resolution Calling
for Investigation of
Welch Is Passed.

HARRISON SPEEDY IN WELCH DEFENSE

Amendment Was Won by
Majority After Prolonged
and Bitter Debate.

By GLENN CONDON,
(Staff Correspondent.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 8.—A legislative investigation of the state insurance commissioner's official acts and conduct was authorized by the house of representatives today when the resolution by Representatives Testerman and Headley, Republicans, was adopted after it had been vigorously opposed by members of the majority and finally amended so as to give the necessary investigational power to the standing committee on investigations of judicial and executive departments.

A concerted effort was made by Democratic leaders to smother the Republican resolution and the charge was made that it was introduced for "political purposes." Representative Tom Testerman asked the pointed question, "What political advantage can there be to us if the Democrats give the insurance commission a full and fair investigation?" No one attempted to reply to the inquiry and the resolution was adopted, after being amended so as to eliminate the clause calling for the appointment of a special investigating committee of nine members, with Speaker McCrory as chairman.

When Testerman first called the resolution up, Representative Ben Harrison moved to refer it to the standing committee on investigations. This brought on an extended debate and the motion was lost on roll call by a vote of 41 to 29.

"Your governor," said Representative Testerman in opposing the Harrison motion, "declared that he courted an investigation of his state department toward which suspicion should direct. Charges have been made against the insurance commissioner that make a complete investigation absolutely necessary."

Says Too Many Charges.
Representative Childers opposed the resolution.

"I am not in favor of covering up any wrong," said the representative from Enid, "but I am getting tired of charges being preferred against state officials without any evidence to warrant such action and solely for political purposes."

Representative Sams of Nowata, Republican, quoted an editorial from a "leading Democratic paper of this state" in which the statement was made that the people were demanding an investigation of the question of insurance rates and the acts of the state insurance commissioner. Mr. Sams charged the Democrats with trying to "delay or smother" the resolution and said that if the insurance commissioner was honest he would court an immediate investigation.

Representative Goodwin of Pawnee, chairman of the standing committee on investigations, said his committee had already been conducting probes into several state departments and would welcome any member of the

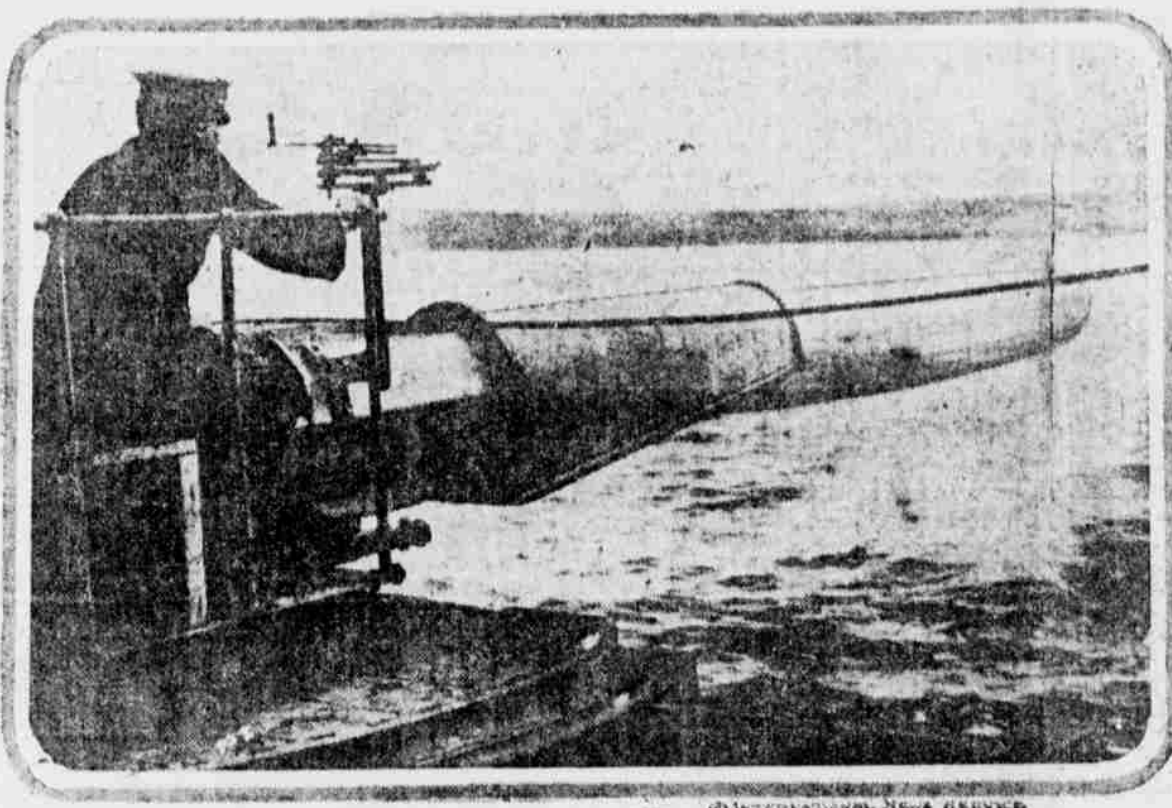
(Continued On Page Three.)

Father Of Zeppelins In Their Defense

KARL H. VON WEIGAND,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Copyrighted by the United Press in the U. S. and England.)
BERLIN, Feb. 8.—"Does anyone in England see the dropping of bombs on unfortified places, killing women and children?
And his answer was a justification of what has taken place and will continue to take place while this world war goes on.
"No one regrets more than I do that non-combatants have been slain," declared the father of the Zeppelins, "but have not they been by other engines of warfare? Why, then, this outcry?
"Let me tell you," he continued with emphasis, "it is because England fears the Zeppelin dirigibles. Aerial warfare has come to stay."

How Germany Expects to Make Good Her English Blockade



KIEL, Germany, Feb. 8.—Torpedoes from destroyers and from submarines are expected to be the means whereby the Kaiser will "make good" his blockade of the British Isles, beginning on February 18, according to the imperial announcement.
In naval circles here it is said that the various dreadnaughts and battle cruisers of the navy will slip out of Heligoland Bight, each conveying from a dozen to a score of destroyers and submarines. The large vessels will hover off the English coast, avoiding engagements with the enemy, but acting as supply ships and floating naval bases for the small boats and the "Interseeboots."
It is believed that Germany possesses far more destroyers and submarines than any of her enemies imagine, since it will require many flotillas of the little craft even to begin an adequate blockade.

NO PENSIONS FOR OFFICERS' WIDOWS

House Members Oppose
Measure to Pay State
Pensions to Women.

FIGHT WAS BITTER

Nesbitt, With Resolution,
Would Stop the Minority
Disseminators.

By GLENN CONDON,
(Staff Correspondent.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 8.—The house of representatives today went on record as opposing a state pension for widows of men killed in the outbreak at the McAlester penitentiary last year when a bill appropriating several thousand dollars for that purpose was sent back to committee with instructions to draft a substitute bill appropriating only sufficient money to pay for the burial and doctor bills incurred as a result of the penitentiary fight in which several officers and convicts were killed.

The bill was introduced by Representatives Lemon, Nesbitt and Childers. It provided for a bonus of \$200 and a pension of \$35 a month to Mrs. D. C. Oates, widow of "Pat" Oates, Mrs. Hattie T. Dwyer, widow of H. Dwyer, and Mrs. Jessie Godfrey, widow of Fred Godfrey, and a similar pension for Miss Mary Foster, stenographer, who was injured in the battle and who is said to still be a nervous wreck.

Luther Harrison, Amos Ewing and many other members opposed the bill on the ground that it established a dangerous precedent.
Luther Harrison failed to amend the bill so as to provide a pension for widows of deputy sheriffs in Seminole county who were killed by outlaws and Ben Harrison's amendment cutting the pension from \$35 to \$25 a month was also voted down.
Representative Ben Harrison said that while Mrs. Godfrey was destitute and had little children to support, the other women were not in dire circumstances. Mrs. Oates was left some real estate by her husband, he said, and was also holding down a lucrative position in the present state senate.

(Continued On Page Three.)

LOUD, BUT CONSERVATIVE

They're here.
Can you imagine
palm beaches in
sky blue or baby
pink? Well, the
snookers are
coming sure this
spring. Otherwise
they say the spring
styles will be
conservative. For
the love of Mike,
do they call con-
servative? This
conservation busi-
ness is catching. But they haven't
found out how to conserve the noise
made by the new spring lids.
We heard of one today, but hearse
evidence is not the best. What do
you mean? Why, robins, of course.

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FEB 9

U. S. PUZZLED OVER CLOSING OF SEAS

Diplomatic Correspondence
Between This Country
and England.

TRoubles AMERICANS

Neutral Diplomats Inquiry
at State Department to
Learn of Plans.

By GLENN CONDON,
(Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Informal discussion by President Wilson with his advisers of the German notification of the dangers to which neutral ships may be subjected in the newly prescribed war zones around Great Britain and Ireland and the use by the British liner Lusitania of the American flag, foreshadowed today a diplomatic correspondence between the United States and both Great Britain and Germany, respectively, on these questions.

In each case the American government because of its neutrality cannot discuss the rules which the belligerents may adopt toward each other. The prescription of the war zone itself, however, or the use of a neutral flag by belligerents as a stratagem of war, has not given the American officials concern so much as the prospect that these acts may endanger the lives of American citizens whose right to travel on the high seas on neutral ships during time of war, it is understood, will be vigorously defended.

Pending the receipt of the German foreign office memorandum from Ambassador Gerard and a report of the Lusitania incident from Ambassador Page no action will be taken. Tomorrow the situation will be fully discussed at a meeting of the president and his cabinet. Formal inquiries as to what steps the German naval commanders will take to protect neutrals traveling on merchant ships and requests for information as to the use of American flags by British ships generally, it is understood, will follow.

Many of the neutral diplomats among them the ministers from the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, were at the state department today and to all inquiries as to the possible action of the American government in connection with the prohibited sea zones and the use of neutral flags aboard belligerent merchantmen, Secretary Bryan answered that the questions were "still under consideration."

While none of the neutral envoys proposed legal action with the American government, they sought information for the guidance of their own foreign offices. Chairman Flood and Representative Cline of the house foreign affairs committee also discussed the subject with Mr. Bryan but declined to talk of their visit afterward.

HIGHER PRICE FOR N. Y. BREAD

Rise of Price of Flour Given as Cause
of Advance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The price of five-cent loaves of bread will go up to six cents in this city tomorrow. Announcement of this effect was made by several of the large bakeries today. The present ten-cent loaves will be two cents lighter.
The high price of flour is given as the cause.

MILITARY BUDGET ENGLAND'S RECORD

Largest Appropriation for
War Purposes in Great
Britain's History.

RECRUITS COME SLOW

Member of Liberals Objects
to Suppression of the
News Censor Bureau.

By GLENN CONDON,
(Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—(9:07 p. m.)—The introduction of the largest military budget in the history of Great Britain shared the stage in the house of commons today with a discussion of the activities of the official press bureau.

The task of introducing the budget fell upon the parliamentary secretary of the war office, H. J. Tennant, as Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, is a member of the house of lords.

Two more days have been allotted to the discussion of these "army estimates," which are called a "blank check budget," because the accounts of actual money which will be expended under them are represented by nominal or token figures. Under Secretary Tennant's speech was a stirring tribute to the British army and a plea for more recruits.

Need More Cannon Food.

"It is true," he said, "that recruiting thus far has been very satisfactory, but it varies from week to week and possibly at the present moment a little more energy put into recruiting would not be out of place. There is no cause for discontent, but we want more men. Every man will be needed in this great life and death struggle. The variations and vicissitudes of this war may yet call for even greater sacrifice from the nation than have yet been made."

He appealed to the labor party to (Continued on Page Three.)

Spell Back All Proper Names

To avoid misspelling of
proper names, when giving
World Want Ads by phone,
it should be remembered
that certain consonants
sound alike over the tele-
phone, viz., F and S, M and
N, P and T, etc. For ex-
ample: F. T. Norris might
appear in print as S. P.
Morris.

Errors of this sort may be
averted by spelling back in
this manner: First initial F.
(as in Frank), second initial
T. (for Tom), first letter in
name N. (as in Nellie); then
O-P-R-I-S.

Both time and temper will
be conserved where this
method is used.

WORLD
WANTS
WIN

PROSPERITY IS CERTAIN, STEEL KING BELIEVES

Confidence in Restoration
of Improved Times Es-
sential, Says Farrell.

PREDICTS UNUSUAL FARM VALUES 1915

American Dollars Will Be
Spent in America This
Summer, He Declares.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—Courage and co-operation in business and confidence in a restoration of prosperity was the advice expressed by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address before the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania here tonight.
Among reasons for encouragement, Mr. Farrell quoted "eminent European and American authority," as calculating that the United States' excess of exports over imports in 1915 may easily reach one billion dollars; and he declared that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the opening month of the year is at the rate of \$1,500,000,000 a year.

"The years of greatest prosperity in the United States have been when the balances were largely in our favor," asserted Mr. Farrell. "It is not imprudent to predict that our total farm values for the current year, for the first time in the annals of this or any other country, will pass the \$12,000,000,000 mark."

Will Create Employment.
"I feel safe in saying that if we will wait a point just now and trade a little more with each other and talk encouraging as to conditions rather than pessimistically, the business of the country will take on a momentum which will carry us into better times, and what is more important, create more employment for labor. Our best efforts should be put forth to stimulate activity in business and do everything practicable to increase the number of working people, not only in the industries of business, but in the trades of the whole country."

"The elements of prosperity are at hand; the developments from day to day are favorable. The steel trade has been called the barometer of business, there is a material increase in orders and in operations; more men are obtaining employment and the trade movement is progressing and encouraging, and we should do everything practicable to sustain and advance it."

Mr. Farrell said that up to within a few weeks "it seemed as if the prospects of a material improvement in business were doubtful, but apparently the tide has turned and each day records a marked improvement in the general situation."

Urges Co-operation.
"It seems to me," he continued, "that the time has come when co-operation should manifest itself among business men to bring about conditions which will result in a larger employment of labor."

"As business men let us give our attention to solving industrial unrest by creating work, by tolling and spinning and creating a normal circulation in the arteries of commerce. In my judgment a campaign for the constructive upbuilding of the business of the country is long overdue. It is with modern needs and opportunities should be inaugurated. Our problems are national; let us hear more of national common sense and see if we cannot get back to work. Public sentiment and governmental inclination unmistakably favor a live-and-let-live attitude toward business."

"Whatever may be the political outcome of the European war, it is of consequence to America's future position that advantage be taken of the present opportunity to exploit the products of American invention, enterprise and quality to establish a firm foothold in foreign markets."

Trade Balance Grows.

There is a strong sentiment, Mr. Farrell said, for co-ordinated effort of trade activity. Confidence in the business future of the country, he declared, is growing and a balance of trade is piling up that will place the business of the country on firm foundations.

We are the only nation at the present time in a position to assume the role of the world's banker," he said. "American dollars will be spent in America this summer as never before. The outlook for raising New York in first place among the financial centers of the world is declared by able bankers to be something substantially more tangible than a dream. Money is plentiful and low rates obtain. Cotton has recovered in price from 6-1/4 cents in October to fully 12-1/2 cents per pound today. Shipments to date exceed four million bales, or two-thirds of the corresponding total of a year ago."

"The United States is today the chief granary of Europe. The prices received should insure for our farm hands throughout the country into closer touch and seems less concerned with the problem of supplying help to employers in cities."

our farmers are prosperous the whole country prospers.

Big Railroad Orders.
"The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the eastern freight rate case has raised the dropping spirit of the railroads as has been tangibly reflected by increased orders for material. There is less clamor for indiscriminate government suits against corporations and we reasonably hope that honestly operated enterprises will hereafter be saved to carry on their legitimate business without fear of political harassment."

POSTOFFICE WILL AID UNEMPLOYED

Free Employment Agencies
All Over the
Country.

HEAD OFFICE IN ST. L.

Employers Can Get Em-
ployees by the Same
Method.

"How many cows can you milk?"
"Are you of a working disposition?"
These are some of the questions that Uncle Sam asks the candidate for a job in the new employment department that the United States labor and postoffice departments are opening through all the postoffices in the country.

The Tulsa office has received its first supply of blank and instructions governing the methods by which this office is to be conducted.
If you are looking for a job, go to Postmaster Crutchfield. Of course, it is not necessary to see the postmaster in person, but the man who is in charge of this branch of the business.

A Simple Matter.
Just call for the employment bureau clerk and you will be directed to that department. Blanks will be furnished on application at this window and when properly filled out may be returned to the clerk, who will forward them to the St. Louis headquarters under a postmaster's frank. If the applicant mails the blank himself the customary postage will be required.

There has been a general idea that the employment bureau would be conducted through departmental officials at the nation's capital, but such is not the case. The country has been divided into districts. Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa are in one district with headquarters in St. Louis. Applications by employers for employees filed in the Tulsa office will be sent to St. Louis. The local office only handles the blanks and forwards them to the central department. There is no guarantee given by Postmaster Crutchfield or by Assistant Postmaster Johnson that you will immediately secure a job.

However, there is a reasonable chance that you will. The applications are all recorded in the St. Louis office and just as rapidly as the employers of the country call for employees just that fast will the jobs be handed out.

However, the requirements are laid out. You must be a worker or you won't get a job. At least if you do, you won't keep it long. The system enables the officials to read your life record as far as work and employment is concerned.

You must give the name and address of your last employer and the cause of the loss of your last position, as well as many other things.

Two sets of blanks are now on file in the local office. One is a blank that an applicant for a job is expected to fill out and the other a blank to be filled out by employers seeking help. The man or woman applying for a job fills out a blank that requires among other data his name, age, height, weight and race. He must state the name of the country in which he was born, the state or territory in which he has lived in the United States if of foreign birth; trade or calling and experience, wages, name of wife or husband and names of children if any; whether his family will accompany him and if his wife is able and willing to accept employment as a domestic; what language he speaks; name and address of two last employers, wages received from them and cause of loss of position; whether he has any ailment or physical disability; how long he has been idle. In what states he has accepted employment, if a farm hand, what kind of farm work he has done, where service was performed and the number of cows he can milk.

The employer seeking labor must fill out an even more vigorous blank. It includes his name and address, telephone office, railroad station and references; number of men he wants to hire, the nature of duties to be required of them; number of cows such man must milk; nationalities he will employ; whether married or single men, experienced or green help; whether children will be objectionable; what money wage he will pay married or single men for winter and summer work; what will be furnished for the use of the help; hours of labor and whether employment is permanent. The employer is also required to agree to keep the division informed by telegraph at his own expense if he secures sufficient help without the aid of the bureau in order that the department may not send men to him only to find on their arrival that the position has been filled.

The new postoffice department seems, from the blanks, to be designed chiefly to bring farmers and farm hands throughout the country into closer touch and seems less concerned with the problem of supplying help to employers in cities.

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LEGISLATIVE NEWS

DINED, WINED, USED FREE COAL AND STATE PAID

Official Acts of A. P. Watson,
Corporation Commissioner, to Be Probed.

FITZGERALD WILL SUPPORT THE MOVE

Why He Used Free Coal at
His Home Will Be Questioned Official.

By GLENN CONDON,
(Staff Correspondent.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 8.—A resolution to investigate the official conduct of Corporation Commissioner A. P. Watson was drawn tonight and it is understood upon reliable authority will be introduced in the house of representatives by R. R. Fitzgerald of Hobart, a Democratic member, Tuesday afternoon.

Charges made during the campaign to the effect that Commissioner Watson had been wined and dined at the private cars of railroad officials at Hobart and also in Tulsa and at the same time charged the state with hotel bills and that he accepted a carload of coal as a present for alleged favors to the coal trust, are the main allegations upon which the probe will be asked, it is said. An affidavit charging Commissioner Watson with using the coal at his residence never was denied. The commissioner will be asked to explain this, it is understood. According to Leroy Hile, who hauled the coal, the commissioner's cellar was not large enough to hold it all.

Maybe Coal Trust?

The senate investigation into the price of coal was brought to a head today when Senator Ben Wilson, chairman of the investigation committee, announced that his committee had received evidence that there is a coal trust operating in Oklahoma. "From the evidence we have in hand," said Senator Wilson, "there is no question in my mind but that a huge coal monopoly exists in Oklahoma. A concern that charges people almost double for coal what people living in other states pay. We are now investigating committee will dig deep in making its probe. We hope to get the aid of the corporation commission and their employees in making our investigation."

Probe in Secret.

The senator announced that the taking of evidence in the secret probe will be resumed Tuesday. W. P. Campbell, custodian of the Oklahoma Historical society, will be called tomorrow. He will furnish copies of Kansas City, Memphis, Dallas and Oklahoma City newspapers which contain advertisements of the McAlester Fuel company coal.

This company has offices in all of these cities. The probe committee consists of Senators Buckner, Bowman, Curran, Tucker and Wilson.

Wonderful System Of An Army

LONDON, Feb. 8.—(7:26 p. m.)—

An "eye witness" at the British general army headquarters in France pays a tribute, in an article given out today by the official press bureau, to the excellent work of the army supply departments, mentioning particularly that of the ordnance department, which supplies all clothing, equipment, tools and machinery, as well as arms and ammunition.

"The ordnance department is a military universal provider," says the writer. "It is difficult to say which is the most striking—the actual mass of material handled, or the bewildering variety of articles stocked.
"The vastness of the work of maintaining a modern army may be gauged by the fact that during the past month the supplies furnished include four hundred and fifty miles of telephone wire, five hundred and thirty thousand handbags and ten thousand pounds of shoe blacking, while in ten days the ordnance department supplied one hundred and twenty thousand fur waistcoats and three hundred thousand flannel belts. The average weekly issue of oilment for feet is five tons.
"The complexity of the work is illustrated by the fact that the index of the stores include fifty thousand separate kinds of articles. Most of these still are obtained from England, but some are being manufactured by the ordnance department in its own workshops in France. The problems of distribution and accounting require a surprisingly large staff."